OITY INTELLIGENCE. THE CAMDEN RIOTERS.

The Testimony All In-Summing Up of Counsel. The United States Court-room at Trenton was filled to the utmost, on Tuesday, by parties drawn thither to hear the trial of Francis Sonders, one of the Camden rioters. Among the spectators was a large number of colored men, who have, from the first, evinced great interest in the proceedings.

The evidence being all in, John J. King, As-

sistant District Attorney, began the summing

up on the part of the Government. Mr. King, after thanking the jury for their earnest attention and unwearied patience during the progress of this lengthy trial, began his argument by referring to the great importance of the issues involved. It was a trial which claimed, not only the attention of the township and county wherein the crime was committed— not only of the State of New Jersey, but of every lover of liberty throughout the land—that it was impossible to imagine a greater crime against the peace and welfare of this nation than the one charged against the defendant. It is a crime which strikes at the very life of this

He then proceeded to show upon what all republican forms of government rested—that our republic derived all its force and efficacy from the consent of the governed, as expressed through their representative chosen by them from among themselves—that this consent, which we call "suffrage," is the foundation upon which our Government is constructed, and is the life-blood which courses through all its system, and that it is absolutely necessary to defead this prerogative in all its purity, as the dearest treasure we possess; that if we permit it to become prostituted or suffer the unhallowed hand of crime or the bitterness of partisan strife to control its action, our republic is gone forever, and with it all the blessings which freedom bestows.

He then referred to the preamble to the Con-stitution of the United States to show the exalted privileges secured to every American citizen by the Constitution; that all its provisions and all its laws were made for the purpose of securing those blessings to this people; that, in pursuance of the authority given to Congress by that instrument, the fifteenth amendment was passed and lawfully ratified by the requisite number of States, and had become a part of the Constitution, and as citizens we were bound to respect and obey it; that by that law the negroes were made citizens, and as such were entitled to the same rights as ourselves; that the Constitution empowers Congress to make regulations concerning the elections of members of Congress; that by virtue thereof the law under which this indictment is brought was passed. He then stated the real points in issue against the defendant, etc., and reviewed in a very able manner the evidence of the many witnesses sworn.

He was followed by Mr. Browning for the de-fense, who made a forcible appeal in behalf of his client. Mr. Browning labored hard to show that the colored men were not obstructed in their efforts to vote.

CONCERT AT THE BEDFORD STREET MISSION. -A grand concert of vocal and instrumental was given last evening at the Bedford Street Mission by the ladies and gentlemen of the choir of the Green Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The affair was a brilliant success, the audience being large and enthusiastic, and composed of the most fashionable residents of Bedford street and vicinity. The concert went off in excellent style, and the entertainment was highly enjoyed by those in attendance. The hit of the evening was the song of "The Farmer's Boy." with a whistling accompanyment by Mr. Theodore Oves.

This brought down the house, and occasioned an enthusiastic demand for an encore. All the ladies and gentlemen of the choir entered heartly into the spirit of the affair, and the pleasure which their efforts afforded must have been in the highest degree gratifying to them. It is scarcely necessary for us to suggest that such an entertainment as this must have a beneficial effect upon the people of the Bedford street district, and that it must aid materially in civilizing and Christianizing them. On Monday next another concert will be given. when a number of glees and other popular pieces will be sung,

SERENADE TO DR. H. T. HELMBOLD .- Last evening, at about 12 o'clock, a fine serenade was tendered to the well-known Dr. H. T. Heimbold, at the Continental Hotel, where that distinguished person has been staying for two or three days past, attending to matters connected with his immense business interests. The serenade was tendered by Beck's Philadelphia Band, and it was intended as a compliment in recognition of many personal favors received by members of the band from the Doctor while at Long Branch during the two preceding seasons. Only twelve hours' notice had been given of the occurrence to the members of the band, but there was a fine turnout, and the selections played were excellent. Among other things a galop was performed, which was composed by Dedworth, of New York, and dedicated to Mrs. Helmbold. After the band had delighted its auditors for some time they were invited by the Doctor to Parlor C of the hotel, where a fine entertainment, consisting of all the delicacies of the season, was spread. Ample justice was done to the good things provided by all present, after which more music was furnished, and the party dis-

A CORNER OF CHURCHES .- At the northwest corner of Broad and Arch streets is creeted a handseme Baptist church, and at the southeast corner stands a white marble church edifice of the Methodist denomination. The lot of ground at the southwest corner was yesterday purchased by Messrs. W. L. Schaffer and S. Gross Fry for \$60,000. These gentlemen were appointed a committee to represent a number of prominent members of the English Lutheran Church in this city, who intend erecting on the property a new church edifice at a cost of \$200,000, of which Rev. Dr. Seiss is to be the pastor.

LODGERS IN THE THIRD DISTRICT STATION. During the month of January there were 4064 lodgers in the third district station house. Their sexes and nativities were as follows: -

| | White, | | Colored, | | |
|---------------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------------|
| United States | Tites 750 | Females, | Males. | Females, | Timal. 1735 |
| Ireland1985 | | 264 | +441 | | 2199 |
| Germany | | 5 | | **** | 65 |
| France | 25 | 9990 | 2117 | + | 25 |
| France | | 37.43 | 2.44 | | 2012 |
| Total | 2510 | 359 | 745 | 3.60 | 4064 |

A FIGHTING CHARACTER.-Andrew Armington went into the "Blue Bird" Tavern, No. 235 South Front street, last night, and committed an unprovoked assault and battery upon the proprietress, Mrs. Little. It is alleged that he struck her on the head with a bottle. In addition he smashed the furniture in the place. Andrew was arrested by Policeman Flemm, and was held in \$800 ball by Alderman Carpenter.

BAD YOUNG MEN .- Thomas and James Hector and Lewis Welsh, whose ages range from fifteen to eighteen years, were arrested yesterday at Forty-first and Laucaster avenue for a breach of the peace. They have been in the habit of snow balling persons passing that lo-cality. Defendants were taken before Alderman Clark, and were fined and held in \$300 bail each to keep the peace.

CHARGED WITH LARCENY .- John Kennedy was arrested by Officer Dunean at Fifteenth and Market streets last night, upon suspicion of the larceny of a portion of a distilling worm which he had in his possession. It was subsequently ascertained that the property had been stolen from the store of John Stewart, Market street, below Seventeenth. John was held for a further hearing at the Central this afternoon.

FATAL FALL .- About 8 o'clock this morning John Pendy, aged fifty years, fell from a plank on which he was wheeling coal, at pier No. 5 Port Richmond, and sustained injuries which terminated in his death at the Episcopal Hos-pital. Deceased resided at No. 1115 Belgrade

NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

A meeting of the Sah-Committee in Reference
to Proposits.
A meeting of the sub-committee of the New Public Buildings Commission was held at noon to day in the new Court House. Mr. H. Huhn

occupied the chair. A communication was received from Mr. M. . Carman, giving in detail his bid for concrete

foundations. Postponed.

Mr. John McArthur, architect, to whom was referred the bids for the foundations and cellar walls for the proposed new public buildings made a report to the effect that the bid of Mr. Gorgas for stone from the Mount Airy quarries, at \$2.50 per perch, is the lowest offered, being \$4.75 below the bid of the Consohocken Quarries for dimension stone, and £0.48 below the same for the smaller stone, and \$5.75 below the bid of the Leiper & Lewis Quarries for dimension stone, and \$0 10 per perch below the same for the smaller stone. The bid of the Consohocken Stone Quarry Company for select dimension stone at \$7.25 per perch is \$1 per perch less than that of Leiper & Lewis for Chester stone,

whose bid is \$8.25 per perch.

The bid for large size rubble of the Leiper & Lewis Chester quarries at \$2.60 per perch is 38 cents lower than that of the Conshohocken Stone Quarry Company, whose bid is \$2.98 per perch, but by combluing the bids for the dimension and smaller stone together the proposal of the Conshohocken stone quarry is the most favorable, based upon the relative amount of each size probably required. For laying stone and furnishing mortar the proposal of Drake & Hatchinson is 75 cents per perch below that of Mr. Carman on dimension stone and 25 cents

per perch on the smaller sizes. The proposal of Norris S. Cummings at \$6 87% per perch (kind and quality of stone not specified) is \$1.03% per perch below that of Mr. Carman, whose bid for large stone is \$9.89 per perch, and \$6.73% per perch for ordinary stone. Mr. Carman's bid is also \$1.47% per perch below that of Hutchinson & Drake for Conshohocken store, which they average at \$8.35 per perch Mr. Carman's bid is based upon stone from Mc-Ilvain or Leiper quarries.

The report was, on motion, postponed for the

On motion of Mr. Gray, it was agreed to port favorably to the board upon the bid of Mr. McLaughlin at 74 cents per yard for excavation, and recommended that his security be fixed

On motion, the committee adjourned. FUNERAL OF HANLON.

The Burial from the Undertaker's This Morning-An Enger Crowd-The Alleged Confes-

alon of the Murderer. When it was ascertained that the remains of Hanlon had been conveyed from the prison to the establishment of James McGinnis, under-taker, No 138 North Seventeenth street, there were not lacking people with curiosity enough to make that locality an object of their especial attention, and notwithstanding the drizzling rain of this morning a considerable crowd had assembled in front of the undertaker's establish

A number of policemen, however, were on hand to preserve order and to keep the side-walks clear. The parties in charge of the body were exceedingly reticent as to the dis-position of the remains, and it was gossipped around the streets that the body had been conveyed to Millville, New Jersey, where the parents of Hanlon reside; but as nothing positive was known on the subject, the crowd kept up an eager watch on the house for further de-

The body, however, was kept in the undertaker's establishment all night, and this morning at half past 10 o'clock the funeral took place Everything connected with the last ceremonies was conducted as quietly as possible. There were present but six carriages and a hearse and none were present but the family and nearest relatives of the dead man. The remains were enclosed in a coffin covered with black cloth and mounted with silver. After the conclusion of the funeral ceremonies the carriages were quickly filled and drove off to the buria ground. The place of interment was not stated. the parties in charge preserving the same reticence in this particular as in others, but it rumored that the burial took place in the Cathedral Cemetery.

Since the execution of the murderer there has been considerable talk to the effect that he had left a statement. A reporter of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH after diligent inquiry has been unable to trace the assertion to any reliable foun-Certain it is, that no statement whatever has been left with Superintendent Perkins, and that gentleman is ignorant of such a paper in the custody of any other party. What Han-lon said on the scaffold yesterday is probably his last words. Any communications he made to his religious adviser, of course, are secret, and never will be divulged unless by special direction of the dead man.

ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA. -The Stationary Engineers' Association of Philadelphia was chartered for the purpose of fur-nishing trustworthy! and reliable engineers to any who may need their services, and also to assist intelligent and competent engineers in finding permanment employent. The association has a membership of 250, and efforts are now being made to purchase a library of the most scientific books of this country and Europe for the use and instruction of the members. association is beneficial, and in case of sickness or accident it pays its members \$6 per week and \$100 as a funeral benefit. The charter provides that the organization shall not interfere in strikes or the regulation of wages between its members and their employers, neither shall it be used for religious or political purposes.

The association meets twice a week at their hall, No. 1349 Ridge avenue, above Wallace street, where they have discussions on chemis-try, mathematics, boiler explosions, and calculations on the safety-valve. They also give instructions on the construction, care and management of the steam boiler, and the most accurate method of setting the valves of steam engines, and the most improved method of burning the different kinds of fael to give the most beneficial and economical results. also prepare engineers for examination in all kinds of steam engineering-marine, locomotive, and stationary.

The society has a regular agency at No. 447 North Broad street, where owners of steam engines, and those employing engineers, can be supplied with practical men.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT LICENSED .- The following licenses have been issued by the Mayor's clerk to places of amusement:-

Musical Fund Hall. Union Hall, No. 1408 Barelay street. Academy of Muric. Amateur Drawing Room. Odd Fellows' Hall, N.W. corner Third and Brown. National Guards' Hall. Carneross & Dixey's Opera House, New American Museum. Simmons & Slocum's Opera House. Arch Street Theatre

Fox's New American. Friendship Hall, S. E. cor. Sepviva and Norris sts. Assembly Buildings. Olympic Concert Saloon, No. 503 Chesnut street. BADLY BURNED .- About eleven o'clock this morning, Anna Blacey, aged six years, was badly burned by her clothes taking fire from a

stove, at her residence, No. 5 Pennsylvania avenue, between Race and Vine and Fifth and Sixth streets. Her injuries are of a serious

DISHONEST SERVANT .- Matilda Ferguson, servant employed at the residence No. 118 S. Eighteenth street, was taken into custody yesterday upon the charge of the larceny of some clothing from her employer. Matilda was held to answer by Alderman Morrow, ANNUAL REUNION .- The annual reunion of

the James Page Library Company, and their friends, takes place at American Mechanics' Hall, Fourth and George streets, on Wednesday evening next. Colonel James Page will be master of ceremonies on the occasion.

DEAD CHILD.—The Coroner was notified this morning to hold an inquest upon the body of a dead child, found by Policeman Quinn on Charlotte street, below Thompson.

MAYOR'S VETO.

ngs and to appropriate the amount realized

The Special Tax for the Brection of the New Public Bublings.

H's Honor Mayor Fox sent to City Councils this afterneon the following veto message:— GENTLEMEN: I herewith return without my approval the bill entitled "An ordinance to levy and it a special tax rate for the erection of public

from such levy,"
In its first section it authorizes the Board of Re-In its first section it authorizes the Board of Re-vision to levy and assess the special tax contem-plated by the bill. As no act of Assembly clothes this beard with any power to levy and assess taxes, it is manifest that they could lawfully exercise no such power; and the ordinance must, therefore, wholly fail to accomplish has purpose. The third section of the proposed ordinance appropriates the money raised by the tax to the use of "the Commis-sioners," but does not designate what commission-ers, and the bill nowhere authorizes the drawing of warrants against the fund, which it provides shall be ers, and the bil nowhere authorizes the drawing of warrants against the fund, which it provides shall be paid, when realized, into the City Treasury. Moreover, it omits to provide for any mode of collecting the tax, and prescribes no penalties for delay, nor discounts for promptitude in its payment. Without these, its collection before the end of the year could scarcely be expected.

If there were the only objections to this ordinance, though fit all to it in its existing form, they could be readily obviated by the passage of an amended and modified bill; but there are other difficulties of a grave character affecting the lawfulness of the proposed action at this time, which it is my duty re-

posed action at this time, which it is my duty re-spectfully to suggest for your consideration, in the hope that if they seem to you to have weight, they

may be removed by promet action on the part of the Legislature now in session. The act of Assembly which creates the Commission of Public Buildings requires that the commissioners shall make requisition on the Councils of said city prior to the first day of December in each year, for the amount of money required for the purposes of the commission for the succeeding year; and said Councils shall levy a special tax to raise the amount required. "Provided that said Councils may along time make appropriations out of the annual tax in aid of the purposes of this act."

It is questionable whether under the language of this enactment a special tax can be authorized except during the month of Decemier. The requisi-tions must be made prior to the first day of that month, and it is to provide for the moneys required during the succeeding year. The limitation of time for making the requisition which imposes upon Connells the daty of levying the special tax, is followed immediately by authority for Councils "at any time" to appropriate in aid of the work out of the general taxation. Without expressing any decided opinion as to the meaning of these provisions, I submit them to you as worthy of careful consideration, and suggest that all doubt concerning the interpretation of the act in points so important can now be readily removed by further legislation.

I am ready to and will cheerfully co-operate, in

my sphere of duty, in carrying into effect the purposes of the legislation in authorizing the erection of new public buildings for our courts and municipal offices, but the importance of the subject, and the magnitude of the expenses, must admonish us to be careful in all our procedure, so as to make it recognized as clearly authorized by law.

Very respectfully,
DANIEL M. Fox,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

PHILANTHROPY.

The Young Men's Home-A Noble Charlty-The Influences of a Large City-Prompt Action of the Y. M. C. A.

The excellencies of the Newsboys' Home on Locust street are keenly appreciated by the people of Philadelphia, but for the proper carrying out to the full extent the objects of the institution, another one similar in design was needed. It is known that after the members of the Newsboys' Home have attained a prescribed age or have changed their occupation the Home is no longer open to them. This provision, the adoption of which was found necessary, of course was the means by which numbers of its former inmates were compelled to seek board and lodgings elsewhere, and the gentlemen then in charge of the Home con-ceived the idea that a Young Men's Home would be a very proper insti-tution to establish. The above considerahowever, were not the only motives which led to steps being taken for the inauguration of a Young Men's Home; for there arrive in Philadelphia every year a large number of young men from the surrounding districts who hope to find in Philadelphia the way to fortune. These strangers come among us without any definite knowledge of our city, and many of them are drawn into vice simply through being surrounded by improper influ-

ences. conceived that Was Homes for such could established in various parts of Philadelphia, where the homeess could be surrounded by the best of influences, that one of the great designs practical Christianity would be fulfilled. With this view a sum amounting to \$17,000 is now in the hands of the Secretary of the Young Men's Home, and a considerable amount has been realized by subscription. No institution has yet been established, as the design is yet in its inception, and when the necessary legislation is accomplished the institution will be promptly established. In order, however, to increase the means of

efficiency in the good work, a bill consolidating the Young Men's Home with the Young Men's Christian Association is now before the Legislature, and will pass that body in a day or two: indeed, the act passed the Senate this morning. A meeting of the managers of the Home was held to-day, and the proposed legislation met

with the promptest favor.

The Y. M. C. A. purpose to push the matter, and make it a part of their work when it is accomplished. It will be another addition to the many noble charities in the possession of which Philadelphia may proudly boast.

It gives us great pleasure to notice that the operators of the celebrated William Penn coal mined by Samuel E. Griscom & Co. have appointed Mr. Henry C. Pollock sole agent to the Philadelphia trade for the sale of their coal. We wish him every success in his new under-

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Robbins Divorce Case-The Wife's Version.

Court of Common Pleas-Judge Peirce. Long before the opening of the Court this morning a crowd of sensation seekers, the surplus of the world's inhabitants, thronged the entrance into the State House building, all seeking admission to the scene of social unhappiness which was to be resumed; but happiness which was to be resumed; but

with the case or were not members of the bar, thus avoiding all the disorder that has prevailed inside the court-room during the previous days of the trial. The case for the respondent was opened by John C. Builitt, Esq., who first gave a brief narrative of the condition of these parties before the institution of these proceedings. Mrs. Robbins was the daughter of Mr. Jacob Blake, a farmer working his own land with his own hands, and Mr. Robbins was the sen of a neighboring farmer; and there being but one year's difference between their ages, they grew up from childhood together. Mr. Robbins came to the city and engaged successfully in the fron business, and soon afterwards, in 1855, married his present wife. They at first lived in a house in Tenth street, which was plainly furnished by her father, and she was a fond, loving and true wife, attending to her home, her children, and her husband. They afterwards lived children, and her husband. They afterwards lived in different houses, and finally Mr. Robbins, con-sidering his fortune made, took the house at Twensidering his fortune made, took the house at Twentleth and Green streets, furnished it superbly, and lived in first style, endeavoring to raise himself to social distinction, whilst his wife remained the unassuming domestic wife she was from the first. He then engaged in oil speculations and lost, and in 1864, upon returning from the oil regions, his manner changed in every respect; he became cold, and this strange separation took place. Then he brought this suit, and accused her of the foulest crime a wife could be guilty of, and attempted to make his charge good by the oaths of such people as John Ridey, Bob Hamilton, and Maria Carey, all of whom dare not fix a day for the occurrences they testified to, leaving a day for the occurrences they testified to, leaving her without the possibility of contradicting them. But it would be shown that she was innocent of a l

But it would be shown that she was innocent of all the offenses imputed to her, and then demand a verdict in her vindication.

Mrs. Susan Hamilton sworn—I am the wife of Robert Hamilton; I have four children living; they are Cherry, aged ten; Mary, aged seven; Hans, aged five; and the baby, aged two; Fauny Smith was my sister; my child Mary lived with her. I think, in the winter of 1866; she used to be with her at odd days before this; she was a little over two years old when she went to live with Fanny Smith; she did not live with Fanny Smith prior to the death of my father. with Fannsy Smith prior to the death of my father-in-law; he died on the 86th of January five years ago. Cross-examined—Fanny Smith lived at No. 1313 Wood street; she took quite a fancy to the child, and as I was quite poor she took her to keep; Fanny died a year ago to-day.

Mrs. Harriet Blake sworn—I am the mother of Mrs. Robbins; I reside at Fox Chase, Twenty-third ward; I have resided at Fox Chase some thirty-eight years; Mr. Robbins family were near neighbors of ours; my daughter and Mr. Robbins were married in 1855, and first lived in Tenth street, a little below Green; they moved to St. John street, and then to Fifth street, and from there to Tenth street again, but not to the same street again. street again, but not to the same house; there they went to the corner of Twentieth and Green, which house was magnificently fitted up; the summer preceding their sepa-ration they boarded with us at the Fox Chase; on the night in November when Mr. Robbins was tellthe night in November when Mr. Robbins was telling my daughter they had to separate: I was staying all night at his house; I had retired for the evening, and heard loud talking down stairs; I dressed my self and started down; my daughter called me, and I saw her lying on the landing of the stairway; I went into the akting-room where Mr. Robbins was, and asked what was the cause of all this, and he said, "Infidelity! I asked where his proofs were, and he said it was a #uspicton he had in his heart; he said, also, that if she would go down on her kneesjand confess her guilt, and sign a paper he had in his pocket, there would be no more of it, but if she did not he would bring persons who would make she did not he would bring persons who would mak her do it; the conversation continued until 9 or o'clock in the morning; my daughter said she had no guilt to confess, and would not confess to a false charge; she did not say she had done wrong and would do better in the future; I did not hear he

She denied the charge of adultery : I saw them next She denied the charge of adultery: I saw them next morning at the breakfast table, and then we came up into the sitting room, and Mr. Robbins told my daughter to get the children ready to take to his father's; she got the two older children ready, for he did not wish the children to hear the disturbance, as he intended to bring some persons there that day; he took the children away in the morning, and in the afternoon Charles Knight came home with him; he and his wife met in the sitting-room that afternoon; she was sewing when they came in; he called the servwas sewing when they came in; he called the ser-vants up, and I think he paid them off, and then he ordered me away, saying to me, "I want you to leave this house;" I said, "Charley Robbins, you are a rascal;" and then he ordered his wife away, are a rascal;" and then he ordered his wife away, saying she must be ready to leave in an hour's time; that there would be a carriage ready at the door, and she must go; he said that if she did not go he had persons outside prepared to put her out; she said she would not go; he said she might remain until next morning; he went away soon after that and did not return until the next morning about 9 o'clock; that was Wednesday, November 29; he came in and again ordered her to go; he helped her to pack up her things in trunks; about the time of starting she asked him what she should take, he of starting she asked him what she should take; he told her she might take some of the silver he had made her presents of, and then he said she might take it all; she said she would go to his father's to see the children, but he said she could not see them. for he had taken them away; as she was leaving she said, "I think you would better get me a better looking bonnet than this to go home in;" the one she had on was a white slik one she had made the spring before; it was not suitable for that season of the year; she said she had no money, and then be gave her five dollars; she said nothing about twenty-three dollars for a bonnet; it must have been 1 o'clock in the afternoon when she left; she did not go upon her knees to him, and she did not say, "Charley, I know I have done wrong, and I beg your forgiveness."

FINE STATIONERY

Here the court took a recess.

Card Engraving.

DREKA, No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,

CARRIAGES. ESTABLISHED 1853.

JOSEPH BECKHAUS, No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,

ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE, Manufacturer of exclusively FIRST-CLASS

CARRIAGES

NEWEST STYLES. Clarences, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close Coaches, Shifting qr. Coaches, Coupes, Barouches, Phætons, Rockaways, Etc., SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILY and PUBLIC USE Workmanship and

finish second to none in the country.

Fire and varied stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention. All work warranted. 18 21 3mrp

FOR SALE. FOR SALE OR TO RENT-THE PREMISES

No. 722 CHESNUT Street. The store has recently been fitted up with a new front, etc. The nouse is suitable for a hotel or boarding-house. The store will be rented without the dwelling if desired. Lot, 25 feet by 145 feet. THOMAS SHIPLEY,

No. 20 N. SEVENTH Street. CHESNUT STREET LOT FOR SALE .-CHESNUT STREET LOT FOR SALE.—
Nos. 1729 and 1731, 40 feet front by 120 feet deep
to street at the back. Apply to JOHN CRUMP, No. CHESNUT Street, or at COLONNADE

FOR SALE, MEDIUM SIZE, MODERATE price, very desirable House, No. 2007 Walnut street. Back buildings, all modern improvements, in perfect order.

S. KINGSTON McCAY,
1 28 10t*

No. 429 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT. RENT

RARE CHANCE. STORE No. 836 CHESNUT STREET, UNDER CON-TINENTAL HOTEL.

Elegant Fixtures for sale, including Marble Counters, large Mirrors, etc. Immediate possession.

EDUCATIONAL. WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

VIRGINIA, GENERAL G. W. CUSTIS LEE, PRESIDENT, WITH FOURTEEN PROFESSORS. The Spring Term of the present season begins on

FIRST OF FEBRUARY. The rearrangement of classes then made enables students to enter the several schools with advan-tage. Students entering at this time pay only half

All the ACADEMIC SCHOOLS of the College, as well as the Professional Schools of LAW and EN-GINEERING, are in full operation. For further information, address WILLIAM DOLD, Clerk of Faculty, Lexington, Va. 1 17 6w January 1, 1871.

Еревить всноог MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

Four Miles from Philadelphia. Next session begins MONDAY, January 9, 1871. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTRUL

LEGAL NOTICES. IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILIP SPAEDER VS. GEORGE HAMBRECHT, fl. fa.: VIRTUE C. SWEATMAN VS. GEORGE HAMBRECHT, fl. fa. September Term, 1870,

Nos. 97 and 98.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of the fund in court, arising from the Sheriff's sale under the above writs of fieri factors of the personal estate of the said GEORGE HAMBRECHT, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment at his Office, No. 518 WALNUT Street, Koom No. 10, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, February 15, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons are required to make their claims before such Auditor or be debarred from coming in upon said fund. be debarred from coming in upon said fund. E. C. MITCHELL,

L OST_ON SATURDAY NIGHT, A POCKET-book containing \$90, in the Richmond car of the Union Line. Reward, \$20, by returning it to the owner, No. 1106 ELLSWORTH Street. 1 30 54

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Rumors of Cabinet Charges.

The Test Oath Repealed Probable Veto of the Bill.

The Chorpenning Fraud

Lat I from Europe.

Why Bourbaki's Army Surrendered.

Manteuffel and the Armistice.

Etc., Btc., Etc.,

FROM EUROPE.

General Manteuffel Refuses to Recognise the Armistice.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 1 .- It is reported here that General Manteuffel has refused to recognize the armistice, and, disregarding the protests of the French commander, has continued hostillties, by which he has forced the French Army of the East to surrender or retreat into Switzerland.

General Clinchart, who now commands the Army of the East, has concluded a convention with the Swiss authorities, and crosses into Switzerland with his whole army to-day. General Billot covers the retreat.

NOTE .- It should be borne in mind that the armistice did not go into effect in the Department of the East until February 1.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Probable Veto of the vest-Bath Repeal Bill. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 .- There is some talk of the President vetoing the bill which passed yesterday repealing the test oath. He is advised to do so by such men as Butler in the House and Morton in the Senate, on the ground that the time has not yet arrived when it is safe for the Government to restore ex-Rebeis to their political rights. It is stated that the bill passed the Senate through a misunderstanding, and that if it had to go before the Senate again it would be defeated.

Estimates for Appropriations. The Committee on Appropriations considered to-day the bill prepared by the Secretary of the Trea-sury relative to the estimates for appropriations. This bill requires the heads of all other departments to place in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury estimates for appropriations for their departments, and makes it his duty to revise them and send them to Congress. The committee also considered

The Deficiency Bill, and heard several parties anxious to obtain special appropriations. No definite action, however, was taken.

The Ship Metcor Case. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs tempo-artiv laid aside the Alabama claims question to-

day, for the purpose of taking up and disposing of the case of the ship Meteor. One or two parties were heard in favor of the claim. The committee agreed to report a bill. Rumors of Cabinet Changes seem to gather more strength to-day, and it seems to be conceded that a general reconstruction is to

take place, in which Pennsylvania, Indiana, and some other States considered doubtful for the Republican party will be recognized. The Chorpenning Fraud. The Post Office Committee of the Senate agreed this morning to have a resolution passed relative to the Chorpenning fraud, with a recommendation

that Chorpenning be allowed to go to court if he The bill to regulate Rank in the Navy

was considered to-day by the Senate Naval Lommitmittee, but after some discussion it was finally postponed until the next meeting, in order to get inforformation from the Naval Department in regard to certain proposed amendments

The Senate Finance Committee had a long discussion on the proposition as to what action should be taken relative to the direct tax imposed on a State, and which was suspended for some time in the late Rebel States. It is proposed to relieve them from the payment of the tax. New York and Oregon come under the list of States which have not paid their proportion of this tax.

The Senate select committee on alleged Southern Outrages

examined several witnesses from North Carolina to-day, for the purpose of obtaining additional proof to show the existence of the Ku-Kiux organization in that State, and the murders and other crimes committed by its members. The committee have already summoned about fifty witnesses. It is not supposed they will complete their examination dursupposed they will complete their examination during this session, although before the close of t present Congress they will make a partial report.

FROM THE STATE.

The Cenl Strike.

MAHANOY CITY, Feb. 2.—It is now rumored that the purpose of the meeting of the coal operators of the Schuylkill region in Philadelphia to-day, is to meet a representation from the General Council of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, appointed at the session held at Pittton on Tuesdap last, to make an arrange-ment for a resumption. A basis will probably be prepared so that work will commence about

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM - THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Mr. Saulsbury, addressing the Chair, said he rese for the first time in his life to a question of privilege, not one of mere personal privilege, but a question which affected the character and dignity of the United States Senate. He moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Pomeroy's resulation of sympathy with the people of France and termany was adopted on vesterday, so that Senators might see whether it read better backwards than forwards, or whether there was any some in it. He did not know who offered the resolution, and did not want anybody to tell him (laughter), but cartainly there were some scholars in this body to whom its defects would be perceptible.

went anybody to tell him (laughier), but cartainly there were some scholars in this body to whom its defects would be perceptible.

Mr. Pomeroy announced himself as the author of the resolution, and knew of nithing wrong about it.

Mr. Sanishury was sorry his irioid had said that. He had hoped his triend would have spared him the necessity of pointing out the inaccuracies of the resolution.

Mr. Femeroy was willing to spare the Senator (Saulsbury) if that gentlemen would spare himself.

Mr. Saulsbury proceeded to comment upon the phrase ology of the resolution, and wanted it fixed up in English. As it stood it was ungrammatical, not good fixedish, and should be reconstructed before being subjected to the scrutiny of foreign nations.

The Vice-President remarked that debate upon the motion was not in order, Under the rules it would be entered and action could be had upon it at any time.

Messrs. Conkling and Pomeroy desired a vote to be taken at once, and the question being put Mr. Saulsbury alone respended in the affirmative to the great annucausm of the gallerits.

The motion to reconsider was therefore lost.

Mr. Warner, from the Finance Committee, reported back the House bill authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to suspend the use of the metre now used for distilled spirits.

A motion to proceed to the consideration of the bill was discussed, and Mr. Warner, in reply to Mr. Edianada, stated that the metre had been shown to be curreliable and of no practicable value to the Gevernment.

Mr. A G. Thurmen spoke of the injustice of compoling owners of distilleries to pay the expense of puttler up a meter when its fitness had not been demonstrated. He hoped the bill would pass.

Mr. Edmunds objected to the present consideration of the bill, and it went over.

The Senate, cu motion of Mr. Sherman, took up the House bill to allow expertations of Brands and alcohol.

The Senate Finance Committee amondment providing that drawbacks shall not be allowed until the passage of this act was agreed to, and the bi

At 120 the Senate agreed, ares 33 mays 14, upon the pending motion of Mr. Williams to proceed with the oill subsidizing a steamship line in the Gulf of Moxico. The vote was not regarded as a test in view of the general disposition to allow the Senator from Louisians (Kellogg) to address the Senate on the subject.

Mr. Kellogg then proceeded to urge the claims of the Gulf States upon the liberality and strentien of the Gursment. After commenting on the almost unanimous Democratic vote in the Senate against taking up the bill as significant of heatlifty to the commercial and industrious interests of the South, and the fact that the eppesition to the subsidy policy depended mainly upon insinuations against the integrity of the motives of its supporters by those who had failed to urge any means whatever for reviving our commerce, he explained that she bill provided for a comparatively small subsidy for a semi-monthly steam mail service for ten years between New Orleans and the M sham coast. Three first class American built iren steamships were provided for.

The first fire years of the mail contract \$150,000 was to be paid and for the last fire years of the steamships at a fair compensation. He than referred to the sivantages of a temporory partial mail service to Mexican ports at a cost of \$20,000 per annum, to the extent and desirability of the Mexican trade, to the efforts of England and other countries to monopolize it as well as the commerce of the Spanish American countries south of us, and the rapid diversion of this trade in foreign bottoms from its legitimate channel through the Maxican to-sign trade had fellen from one half to less than one-aixth of the whole. He quoted from the debates of the Thirty-fifth Congress to show the favor with which a similar measure was then received.

The Democratic Senators warmly approved it as calculated to restore this trade. The advantages of liberal mail subsidies to Groat Britian were shown in her appermancy in steam navigation and impetua given her trade by an increas

House of Representatives. Mr. Hotelkiss, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to facilitate the collection of judgments in favor of the United States, giving United States Judges and Commissioners the right to examine persons against whom such unsatisfied judgments are rendered in regard to their property, and to order the disposition of such property. As the bill was long, and likely to consume too much time, it was recommitted. As the bill was long, and likely to consume too much time, it was recommitted.

Mr. Kurr, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill in reference to the United Statez, District, and Circuit Courts in Indiana. Passed.

Also, giving the awant of Congress to the application of the 101,000 acres of school lands in Oregon to the support of common schools. Passed.

Also, a bill providing that the act of June 17, 1882, defining additional cause of shallange, and prescribing the ooth of grand and petit jurors in United States Courts, shall apply only to petit jurors in Cases where the United States are a party in nane and interest. Passel.

Mr. Mercur, from the same committee, reported the bill to provide for the collection of debts from Southern Railroad corporations, authorizing the Secretary of War to compromise, adjust, and settle the suits on such terms as to amount and time of payment as may be just and equitable, and best calculated to protect the interests of the Government. Passed.

Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, from the same committee, reported the bill authorizing the issue of duplicate bonds of the United States under certain conditions in lieu of bonds lost or destroyed. Passed.

Also, for the better organization of the United States District Court within the State of Louisiana. Passed.

The House then took up the bill extending the

The House then took up the bill extending the time to construct a railroad from the St. Crolx river or lake to the west end of Lake Superior and

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISHUEG, Feb. 2. — Messrs. Henszey and Dechort presented petitions in tavor of the repeat of collateral inheritance tax on public bequests.

Mr. Dechert, one in layor of opening Twelfth street, between Wharton and Reed.

Mr. Connell, one from Mayor Fox, Col. James Page, and others in faver of a constitutional convention.

Also, a memorial from the American Sunday-school Union, asking for the repeal of the callateral inheritance tax.

Union, asking for the repeal of the callateral inheritance tax.

A number of petitions in favor of a constitutional convention were presented by Senators.

Mr. Graham presented one from the Park Commissioners of Allegheny city, setting forth that they have one hundred acres in the centre of the city, and that they have one hundred screen in the centre of the city, and that they are huilding one of the linest monaments to deceased soldiers in the State. They ask that Rothermet's Battle of Getty-burg may be placed in their charge, and that if the request is granted they will erect a suitable fire-proof building where the painting will always be exhibited free.

The following bills were introduced:-The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Nagle, incorporating the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of the State of Pennsylvasia.

Also, one to emble the German Lutheran Ocn regation in and near the city of Philadelphia to make division of their property between the two coogregations into which they have become divided. Enisr bill passed finally.

Mr. Connell, one incorporating the Converances Association of Philadelphia. This bill names eighty incorporators, and the object of the association is to elevate and advance the stundard of conveyancing as a branch of the legal profession requiring knowledge of the law, skill and integrity therein, and so by conserving and protecting the claracter and good standing of the profession to rader more secure the interests of the public.

Mr. White, one 'o confirm and quiet titles held under at clent judicial sales.

Mr. Brooke, one incorporating the Chester Wharf and Shipping Company.

Mr. Brooke, one incorporating the Chester Wharf and Shipping Company.

Mr. Dechert, one exempting from taxation the property of the Newsboys' Home of Philadelphia.

Mr. Brooke, one supplementary to an act enlarging the powers of courts over certain corporations.

Mr. Brooke called up his bill to transfer soldiers' orphans to the care of the School Department.

A motion made by Mr. White to postpone it until Tuesday was defeated by a vote of 19 to 12.

House.

The question of printing wrappers for the Record was again ciscussed, and Mr. Johnson, of Philadelphia, said that the annual cost was but about \$2500, instead of the sum announced by him yesterday, viz., \$12,000. The error occurred in consequence of the curious form of the State Printer's bills. This official subtracted \$01; per cent. from the given rates. That is to say, his contract requires him to do the work at \$60; per cent. below the rates specified on the face of the bill.

The bill authorizing the appointment of an additional law judge for Schnylkill county, and which passed the Senate over the Governor's veto, was considered.

Mr. Kliis, of Schnylkill, urged the House to sanction the bill, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor, and explained that there was absolute necessity for an additional judge.

Mcsara. Craig. Miller, Elliott. Smith, of Dauphic. Mr. Junkin and other Republicans supported the bill, without, however, reflecting upon the Governor, who, it was alleged, nad been minisformed as to the facts. The bill then became a law over the Governor's veto by a voto f 88 ayes to 7 noes. Those voting no were Messra. Albright, Boardslee, Buck, Hagar, Purcell, Reinochl, and Walker.

An act authorizing a convention to provide for amend— House.

bright, Beardelee, Buck, Hagar, Purcell, Reinochl, and Walker.

An act authorizing a convention to provide for amending the Constitution was considered. The bill proposed an election in June. It was amended so as to make an election next October at the usual time, at which the people shall vote for convention or no convention. It also provides that delegates shall be elected simultaneously to the convention. people shall vote for convention or no convention. It also provides that delegates shall be elected simultaneously to the convention.

Two substitutes were offered by Messrs. McConnell and Ellis, both of which sutherized a vote for convention or no convention in October next, but postponed the election of delegates until October, 1872.

On a general discussion which ensued Mr. Marshall expressed the opinion that a majority of the people were in favor of a constitutional reform.

Mr. Hall said that among the subjects to come before the convention were those of lifting the judiciary above politics, of prohibiting special legislation, and of the representation of minor tiles.

Mr. Hall thought that the first step to be taken in this matter was to perfect a just and fair apportionment bill, upon which the delegates to the convention could base their election. Until this was done he was in favor of postponing all the minor details of a convention. He wished such a convention hopt above politics, and moved to postpone for the pre-ent.

The House by a strict party vote of 51 Republican noce to 41 Democratic ayes re used to postpone.

Mr. Leatherman, Republican, suggested that the proposed amendments should be originated by the lawyers of the House and then submitted to the people; among the reforms were those charging the method of electing a btate Treasurer and striking out the word white from the Constriction.

Mr. Schnatterly (Democratic), on behalf offinis political

Note that the Constriction out the word white from the Constriction.

Mr. Schnatterly (Democratic), on behalf office political party, declared the bill as proposed by the Republicans to be unfair. It apport oned the delegates to the Constitutional Convention accounting to the Senatorial apportionment of the State. This apportionment was a partisan one, and had been made by gerrymandering. Under this apportionment the Republican county of Lancaster, with alter taxables, had two Senators, and would be entitled to six delegates, while the Democratic district of Greene, Fuyette and Westmoreland, with 38,800 taxables, had but one Senator, and would be allowed but three delegates in the Convention.

Mr. Reinoebl, Boundican, Lancaster, and that the Democrats actually claimed to have a Senatorial majority of seventeen district. How then could they lose by the election of delegates according to the Senatorial system.

Baltimore Preduce Market.

Baltimore, Feb. 2.—Cotton nominally weak; middling uplands, 15%15%c; low middling, 14% 14%c. Flour dail but held firmly. Howard Street superfine, \$5:50@6; do. extra, \$6:50@7*25; do. family, \$7:15@9; City Mills superfine, \$6:37*75; do. extra, \$7:88*86; do. family, \$5:50@1; Western superfine, \$5:50@6; do. extra, \$6:50@7*25; do. family, \$7:50@8:50. Wheat quiet; choice white, \$2: fair to prime, \$1:75@120; prime to choice red, \$1:90@2; fair to good, \$1:60 @1-85; common, \$1:45@1-85; Ohio and Indiana, \$1:60@170; Pennsylvania, \$1:55 @1-65. Corn—White Southern duil and irregular and lower at \$6@90c; yellow Souther active at \$2@83c. Oats in good demand at 56@28c. Provisions steady but less active. Bacon—Shoulders, 14%c. Whisky duil at 95@96c. Baltimore Preduce Market

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